

It issues a pamphlet on "Gonorrhoea and Syphilis" for patients.

It issues a pamphlet on "Syphilis" for physicians.

It issues a pamphlet "Instructions for Mothers on Teaching Girls the Laws of Sex."

It furnishes special placards to be posted in latrines.

It issues a pamphlet on "Rules and Regulations for Venereal Disease Control."

Copies are enclosed and will be furnished in any quantity desired for any camp.

In co-operation with the Commission on Training Camp Activities it offers and pays expenses of illustrated lectures on Social Hygiene and Venereal Diseases. Through the same agency it offers an exhibit for every camp.

It offers the use of a stereomograph showing automatically slides on sex hygiene and venereal disease. This machine is now at Camp Kearny and may later be used at other large camps.

It offers the services of the State Board of Health Laboratory for examination of blood for syphilis and slides for gonococcus. Containers will be mailed on request.

It offers to place any physician's name on the mailing list for the Monthly Bulletin containing reports of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases and items of general interest in public health work.

It offers special investigation of any reported source of infection of gonorrhoea or syphilis.

In general, the bureau will undertake to assist in the solution of any problem connected with the campaign against venereal disease, in which any official of the Army or Navy desires assistance or co-operation.

National Children's Year Program

Adapted to California's Needs.

A program of nation-wide application for Children's Year has been issued by the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington. The application of this program to California has been made by the Children's Year Committee of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense. Many points in the National Program are covered in California by legislative measures and by active agencies in the field, and a co-operative spirit is established with these agencies, i. e., Child Labor and Juvenile Protective, Juvenile Court, Mental Hygiene, Recreation and the Mother's Pension Work.

The California State Program will be as follows:

- (1) A year's campaign on better birth registration.
- (2) The more intelligent use of our clean milk law.
- (3) The establishment of Children's Health Centres—
 - (a) In Medical Clinics, centers at schools or churches, in as many communities as possible. Three times during the year in June, November and March, these centers will be used for a drive on measuring all California Children under six. A physical standard is to be developed by the Children's Bureau, and the "Weighing and Measuring Drive" is National and not State work. Throughout the year these Children's Health Centers will be open for conferences.
 - (b) Individual doctors are to be enrolled to give Free Health Conferences in their own offices as a weekly service

to children throughout the year. This plan will reach parts of the State where no organized clinics exist.

- (4) The ideal for each county to work for will be a permanent Community Public Health Nurse and a Children's Health Center, as the result of Children's Year work.
- (5) The necessity of better pre-natal guidance will be brought to the mothers of the State by the distribution from the Children's Year Headquarters, 323 Haight Street, San Francisco, to all women enrolling, a series of nine pre-natal letters which have been used in Kansas and Massachusetts.
- (6) Throughout the year we hope to gather data which will help in an understanding of the relation between the family budget and good health in our State.

The lesson of the result of physical examination for the draft, and the elimination of thirty-five per cent. of our men from twenty-one to thirty-one years of age, must come home to every mother. Many of these physical defects began in young childhood, and by better care could have been prevented.

The National Program for Children's Year has the slogan: "Save 100,000 Babies." The pre-school age is emphasized as the age to be helped. For California this means a saving of 1,822 lives and the extension of the ideals of the value and welfare of child life throughout the State.

Each county, under its Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense, has appointed a Children's Year Committee (absorbing into this Committee—Public Health and Child Welfare Committees previously appointed), and the county program will cover 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this program.

Numbers 5 and 6 will be arranged for by the central office in co-operation with the county committees and State agencies.

Remember that no program can be made valuable unless each integral part works hard, enthusiastically and steadily.

The co-operation of every mother in California is needed to save and keep well our babies.

Doctors, nurses and committees can help, but the mother is the chief worker.

ADELAIDE BROWN, M. D.,
Chairman.
MRS. ALFRED McLAUGHLIN.
LOUISE B. DEAL, M. D.
MRS. EDW. F. GLASER,
Treasurer.

The White House
Washington, D. C.

March 29, 1918.

Honorable William B. Wilson,
Secretary U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

Next to the duty of doing everything possible for the soldiers at the front, there could be, it seems to me, no more patriotic duty than that of protecting the children, who constitute one-third of our population.

The success of the efforts made in England in behalf of the children is evidenced by the fact that the infant death rate in England for the second year of the war was the lowest in her history. Attention is now being given to education and labor conditions for children by the legislatures of both France and England, showing that the conviction among the Allies is that the protection of childhood is essential to winning the war.

I am very glad that the same processes are being set afoot in this country, and I heartily approve the plan of the Children's Bureau and the

Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense for making the second year of the war one of united activity on behalf of children, and in that sense a children's year.

I trust that the year will not only see the goal reached of saving one hundred thousand lives of infants and young children, but the work may so successfully develop as to set up certain irreducible minimum standards for the health, education and work of the American child.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

New Members

Hickok, Arthur S., Hopland.

Finkelberg, I. E., San Bernardino.

Bolton, Elmer S., San Bernardino.

Kruse, Fred H., San Francisco.

Robinson, Samuel P., Santa Barbara.

Obituary

MARTIN KROTOSZYNER,

San Francisco.

Deep sorrow settled over this community, and especially over the medical profession when on the twentieth day of April, 1918, the news of the terrible tragedy, the brutal murder of Dr. Martin Krotoszyner, spread like wildfire throughout the city.

His long career here had endeared him to his colleagues and gained him an unusually wide circle of friends and patients who, with his family, mourn deeply his sudden and untimely loss.

Dr. Martin Krotoszyner was born in Ostrowo, Germany, on September 6th, 1861. After having finished the preparatory schools of his native town he commenced his studies at the University of Berlin. Medicine then was not his choice. He always declared philology to have been his first love, and to this science his first three semesters were devoted. The death of his father changed the financial aspect of his family and with it the pursuit of his studies. He took up medicine and after the prescribed course graduated in the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig. After his graduation he spent a considerable time as a young physician in hospitals, and acted as substitute in the practice of older established physicians.

The spirit of adventure moved him in March 1908 to turn his eyes toward America, and he accepted a position as surgeon on a steamer of the Hamburg-American Line plying between Hamburg and New York. A medical friend in New York spoke to him of the wonderful charms of the Wild West and the free and romantic life prevailing there, and induced him to accept the offered place of a physician in a small Arizona town. In this wild and remote village he commenced his life's work in America with the consciousness and energy that distinguished everything he undertook. But his stay there was not for very long. Romance alone, especially of the Arizona brand, does not possess a very nourishing quality. After six months of hard work and receiving his remun-

eration mostly in the form of merchandise and animals of dubious value, he decided to try other fields. Here again chance guided his choice. As youth will, even in a man afterward so deliberate and thoughtful, he relied upon the flip of a coin to determine whether he should go to El Paso, Texas, or settle in California. California it was.

Coming from Arizona the southern part of the state did not appeal to him especially, and San Francisco became his choice. While the earliest years of his practice here were full of hard struggles, he soon gained friends among the profession and in the public. His earnest endeavor and conscientious work soon became appreciated and success followed and remained with him ever since.

After years passed in general practice he devoted himself more and more to the specialty of the genito-urinary organs and attained a nation-wide reputation in its practice. His ambition for the improvement in knowledge and experience caused him to make seven trips to the East and Europe to the centers of learning.

Dr. Krotoszyner was at the instant of his untimely end Urologist of the German Hospital, which position he had held for fourteen years. He was also the Chief of the Urological Clinic of the San Francisco Polyclinic, a member of the staff of the San Francisco Hospital, Vice-Chairman of the Genito-Urinary Section of the American Medical Association and American Director of the *Jahrbuch für Urologie* founded by Prof. Nitze. At former periods of his life he occupied the position of Chairman of the San Francisco branch of the American Urologic Association, Chairman of the Genito-Urinary Section of the San Francisco County Medical Society, member of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco County Medical Society and Instructor of Cystoscopy, Medical College, University of California.

Dr. Martin Krotoszyner married in June 1896, and had the good fortune to possess in his wife a true mate and companion, who by her presence and tender care cheered his life and aided him in his work and efforts. She and their five children are stunned by the deep hurt of the terribly cruel blow, and we in the name of that noble profession of which he was an ornament, extend to them our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

J. R.

Deaths

Dr. Charles G. Shipman, of Ocean Park, Cal., Rush Med. Coll., Ill., '81, died suddenly in his office, April 9, 1918. He was a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society.

Dr. J. E. Frazier, of Tuolumne, Cal., Louisville Med. Coll., Ky., '85, died April 7, 1918.

Dr. Charles H. Wheeler, of Fall River Mills, Cal., Eclectic Med. Inst., Ohio, '89, died April 11, 1918.

Dr. Wm. A. Long, a graduate of Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, died in Lewiston, Montana, April, 1918.

Dr. Wm. Lomax Graves, a graduate of Med. Coll. of Georgia, 1859, died in Los Angeles, Cal., April 7, 1918.

Dr. James T. Miller, of Sacramento, died March 29, 1918, age 67, of heart disease.

Dr. Bruno A. Genss, of 596 Haight St., San Francisco, died April 10, 1918, of myocarditis.

Dr. Wm. B. McGill, of Redlands, died at Lancaster, March 19, 1918, of blood-poisoning. He was a graduate of the Univ. Penn. Med. Dept., Pa.